



FACT SHEET

Running for Judicial Offices 2014 Election

1) How are judges elected in North Carolina? ([NCGS § 163-322](#))

All judge positions that are elected in North Carolina are elected on a non-partisan basis. A non-partisan primary is held to narrow the field to two candidates whose names will appear as choices on the General Election ballot.

2) How does a person's name get on the ballot for the primary election? ([NCGS §§ 163-106, 163-107, 163-108, 163-322](#))

- Candidates must file a notice of candidacy with the State Board of Elections office and pay a filing fee of 1% of the annual salary of the office sought.

2014 filing fees for judicial offices

Chief Justice, North Carolina Supreme Court	\$1,426
Associate Justice, North Carolina Supreme Court	\$1,389
Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals	\$1,331
Judge, Superior Court	\$1,259
Judge, District Court	\$1,107

- Notice of candidacy forms may be obtained from the State Board of Elections office or website prior to the date on which candidates may commence filing.
- At the time of filing, all candidates must file a certificate signed by the Director or Chairperson of the County Board of Elections where they are registered to vote at their current residential address in that county. The certification states the party with which the person is affiliated.
- The notice of candidacy includes questions about any previous felony convictions of the candidate, and will require a further report on those convictions if there are any.

Active felons who have not had their citizenship rights fully restored (full completion of any felony sentence, including probation, restitution, etc.) are not eligible to be registered to vote or to run for elected office.

- A candidate may not file for more than one office in the same election.
- Candidates who have properly filed their notice of candidacy and paid the filing fee will have their names certified by the chairman of the State Board of Elections to the Secretary of State three days after the expiration of the filing period.
- If only one or two candidates files to run for a judicial office, those names will be forwarded on as the choices for the General Election ballot, without the need for a primary election.

3) When is the filing period? ([NCGS §163-106\(c\)](#))

- Begins: Noon on the second Monday in February of the year of the election, **Monday, February 10, 2014.**
- Ends: Noon on the last business day in February of the year of the election, **Friday, February 28, 2014.**

4) When are the elections? ([NCGS § 163-1](#))

- **Primary:** The Tuesday after the first Monday in May preceding the General Election, **Tuesday, May 6, 2014.**
- **Second primary** (will only be held in certain situations, and if requested by a candidate): The date will depend on whether any elections for federal office require a second primary. For more information, see [North Carolina General Statute § 163-111](#).
- **General Election:** The Tuesday after the first Monday in November, **Tuesday, November 4, 2014.**

5) What are the qualifications to be elected to these offices? ([N.C. Const. Art. VI §§ 6, 10](#); [NCGS § 163-323\(g\)](#))

Candidates must be 21 years of age or older, a registered voter, and residing in the applicable jurisdiction or district as of the time of filing. The jurisdiction of North Carolina's Supreme Court and Court of Appeals is statewide.

6) How long is the term for these offices?

- Supreme Court Justice: 8 years
- Court of Appeals Judge: 8 years
- Superior Court Judge: 8 years
- District Court Judge: 4 years

7) What are the campaign reporting requirements? ([NCGS §163-278.9](#))

The Campaign Reporting Act requires financial disclosure of all political activities. Reports are filed with the State Board of Elections campaign reporting office. The time of filing of these reports, and the types of reports will vary by the type of campaign. Every candidate will be responsible for their compliance with campaign reporting laws. A Candidate Campaign Finance Manual is available online on the [State Board of Elections' website](#).

The law requires that the treasurer of every campaign committee receives training in campaign finance law, rules and regulations. This can be accomplished online or in-person at numerous training sessions offered by the State Board of Elections.

IMPORTANT: An organizational report must be filed with the State Board of Elections within ten days of becoming a candidate. For these purposes, “becoming a candidate” includes taking positive action for the purpose of obtaining nomination or being elected, soliciting or receiving contributions, making expenditures to enhance a campaign, or filing a notice of candidacy, whichever comes first. The report can be found online on the [State Board of Elections' website](#). The State Board of Elections and your local County Board of Elections are also available to help.

8) Is public financing available for judicial elections?

[North Carolina Session Law 2013-381 \(House Bill 589\)](#) repealed the North Carolina Public Campaign Fund, which previously provided public financing for certain judicial elections. Therefore, beginning in 2014, there will be no public financing for any judicial elections.

9) Is a voter guide still produced for judicial contests?

A judicial voter guide containing candidate profiles of North Carolina Supreme Court and North Carolina Court of Appeals candidates will be prepared and distributed prior to the 2014 primary election and 2014 general election. The State Board of Elections will request a photograph and a 1,500-word statement from candidates for these offices prior each 2014 election in which the candidate's name will appear on the ballot.